

**TERMS OF PUBLICATION.**  
The Democrat will be published every Thursday morning, at \$1.75 per annum, in advance. Two Dollars, if paid within six months, or \$2.25, at the expiration of the year.  
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher until all arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements inserted at the following rates:  
For transient advertisements, one square or less, three weeks for \$1.00.  
Every subsequent insertion, .25.  
One square for one year, 8.00.  
Two ditto ditto, 12.00.  
Half a column, 16.00.  
One column, 25.00.  
Advertisements may be sent in through the Post Office free of postage on the part of the advertiser.  
A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.  
As we intend to adhere strictly to the above terms, we trust our subscribers will bear them in mind.

## THE DEMOCRAT.

"DEMOCRATIC AND FEARLESS: DEVOTED TO NO CLIQUE, AND BOUND TO NO MASTER."

### NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

AUGUST 6, 1841.

#### THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRACTICE AND PROFESSION.

Last fall the cry of every whig stumper was, "Harrison and Reform." "Put down Van Buren's extravagant Administration, and we will give you an economical one." This was the cry: the long, loud and universal shout over the Union, and so incessantly was it rung in the ears of the people, that a majority rallied and put down Van Buren's Administration. Well, the "Reformers," the "Economists" came into power, to fulfill their promises: to redeem their pledges. They opened "new books," in order to separate the economical Administration, from the extravagant one. These "New Books" have now been open FIVE months, so we will just look into them and now matters stand.

On the 4th of March, according to Mr. Ewing's Re- available means which Mr. Van Buren turned over to his successors, was as follows:

1. Balance in the Treasury on that day \$646,803  
2. Unissued Treasury notes under old law 413,592  
3. Authority to issue new Treasury notes 5,000,000  
4. Receipts from customs for ten months 12,000,000  
5. Receipts from lands for ten months 2,500,000

Here then is near twenty-one millions, to come and go on, during the year. Was it not enough? Don't you recollect the "T" mark in the Whig chart, which said the expenses were never to exceed TWENTY MILLIONS a year? Don't you recollect their promise, that THIRTEEN millions would be enough for "Harrison and Reform"? This was their profession. Now to their practice.

According to a table furnished the Senate on the 19th July, by Mr. Benton, we find the amount of money raised, or attempted to be raised for the support of the New Administration, by the Extra Session, to be thus:

1. Loan in the Bank charter	\$1,000,000
2. Do. in this loan bill for twelve millions, the interest for which would be two millions one hundred thousand, and the expenses of collecting the money from the people, 10 per cent more: making in all	15,500,000
3. Re-issuable old Treasury notes	6,000,000
4. The tariff bill, placing 20 per cent, on all free articles under 20 per cent, and which, with merchants' profit on the duty and other charges, would add 50 per cent, to the duty, and make it more than 30. This to raise ten or twelve millions for the Government would take eighteen or twenty millions from the people; say	18,000,000
5. First subscription to Fiscal Bank, ten millions, with interest for 30 years, 10 millions, and ten per cent on collections	22,000,000
6. Second subscription increased capital, 6 & two third millions, interest the same, and 10 per cent for costs of collection, &c.	10,333,333
7. Third subscription in lieu of deficient private subscriptions, 11 millions, interest the same, and 10 per cent, for raising it out of the people,	24,000,000
Total	\$102,833,333

This is a comparison of the practice, and the professions of Whiggery. This is "Relieving the People," for which the Extra Session was called. Aye, relieving them of their money, to go into the pockets of foreign Stock Jobbers. Fellow citizens! What think you now of Whig promises, and economy? But some may say a comparison so frightful, so startling, cannot be true. Let him who doubts, take the leading measures of the Administration, which are intended to be rushed through at the Extra session: let him examine them, in all their bearings, then sum the amount, and he will find that it is too true. Thus after all the heartless professions of economy, the thousand pledges of Reform, we find the Federalists taking, instead of thirteen millions of the people's taxes for supporting Government, extorting from them over ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars. And yet this is only the beginning. What the end will be, is well described by Benton:

"A National Bank, National Debt, national taxation excluding privileges and monopolies; the funding system, paper system, and stockjobbing the union of bank and State; supremacy of corporations, and the immunity corporate; committees on currency, to banish our constitutional currency, and to change our hard money Government into a paper money machine, to be governed by a bank president and his directors, with their attorneys, clerks, and jobbers; squandering in corrupt schemes at home, or in subservience to foreigners, the revenue which should be given to the public defenses at home, and then supplying its loss by loans and taxes coarcted ahead; tyranny at home; good men chased from office, had put in their places; secret committees, to give employment to partisans, and to hunt up charges against Republicans; political offences created by Executive, in violation of the Constitution, and for the revival of the sedition law, to be enforced against Democrats alone, to be tried ex parte, and to be of exact facts operations: universal persecution of the Democrats; Federalists put into office for frauds at elections; Democrats turned out for voting fairly; naval and military officers treated with dissimulation for political offences unknown to the Constitution of the country, or to the rules and articles of war, or to the navy regulations; abolition of debt at the will of the debtor, under the name of a general bankrupt law; the Departments at Washington converted into magazines for scandal, where defamers, informers, libellers, and office hunters file their false and secret denunciations against the Democrats, whom they hate, or whose offices they love; hypocrisy, dissimulation, treachery, corruption, the falsification of every promise made before the election, and the fulfillment of every charge denied—a ramp Congress usurping power, and endeavoring to plunder and manacle posterity, and enacting a limited Republican Government of the people into an unlimited oligarchy of wealth and aristocracy." Such is the Reform, such the economy, and such the "Change" to which the American people are invited. What will their response be?

**HUNG HIMSELF.**  
We understand that a man named Dofce, hung himself in Sandyville, on Tuesday last. Cause, said to be insanity, but it was probably the "Good Times," we used to hear so much about.

Today we give another of Benton's Speeches. We have six more of his on hand. Perhaps there never was a minority in Congress, that could boast of so much talent as the present. Every man of the Democratic Caucus, has taken an active part in exposing the high handed, unconstitutional and usurpation measures, that are to be forced upon the people, by the party now in power. Our Representatives at Washington, deserve the thanks of the whole Democracy of the Union, for their fearlessness and activity in vindicating the cause of freedom, and exposing, and opposing the Vandals who are seeking to tear in pieces, the great charter of our liberties. We wish every democrat after he has read the speeches, to take them to his neighbor, and if he cannot read, read them to him. Explain them to every one. They contain self evident truths—truths which the honest and just men of this land ought to know, and must know. They will then see the importance of the struggle that has just commenced, between the enemies of liberty, and the friends of right and justice. Then let every democrat do his duty in enlightening his fellow man. Let him peacefully but firmly maintain the doctrines of his creed wherever he goes, and when they have once more taken root in the mind of the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, all will soon come right. The money changers and aristocrats who are now fastening their chains upon the poor man, will see them riven asunder, like lilliputian cords, and find themselves driven to the mountains like chaff before the wind. Then press on freemen, and join the glorious crusade against your oppressors.

#### THE NATIONAL BANK.

By last Thursday's Globe, we learn that the Bank Bill passed the Senate by the following vote: Ayes 26. Nays 23. So then the "GREAT RED HARBOR OF BABYLON" has got so far. That it will speedily pass the House with all its elements of rottenness and corruption sticking to it, there can be no doubt. But that this great National prostitute will shake hands with John Tyler, we cannot believe. It can never get a passport from him to go forth infecting every thing it touches with sin and misery. No, he will spurn it from him—he will put his veto on it—he will crush it—kill it as effectually as the people did the first bank—as Jackson did the second. If he does this—if he does what the East and the West, the North and the South are calling on him to do—if he takes that great and good man for his guide, and like him, co-oes to the rescue just in time to save the constitution and the country, the blessings of his countrymen will follow him to the grave. But if he flatters, or wavers, or truckles and throws all his former principles, and the interests of his country at the feet of Federal mammon, and signs this bank charter, then will execrations and reproaches and disgrace be sent upon him, by every republican.

Even should the President put his signature to this bank bill, there is yet a remedy—there is a power behind the throne—a power in the hands of a united people that we have confidence in. It is REPEAL the charter. Yes, so soon as this bank bill becomes a law the flag of repeal will be run up to the masthead of every Democratic press, it will be echoed from the mountain to the plain, o'er hill and dale, and through the valley, and become the password between men. And do the Federalists expect they can withstand all that? They have been warned against doing that, for which they professed such a holy abhorrence when they came down among the people, seeking the people's votes. And now that they have got their votes, let them bow down and let them dare to fasten their National bank—that pecuniary engine—that political engine that branch of the Bank of England—that gigantic beast, vast, foul, and hideous to behold; that mother of monsters, with hell hounds kennelling with her, creeping in and out, growing and howling for their patriot prey,—"upon us and they will soon find themselves where they were left in 1800.

To our fellow countrymen—to those who stood by the Democratic standard in the hottest of the fight, we say be of good cheer—never give up the ship.—To those who deserted us, and went over to the enemy, we say "look where you now are."—Look at the black flag of Tory Federalism streaming over your heads, and DANIEL WEBSTER your Standard Bearer! Is he a specimen of the "Sound Democracy" you were promised? Look at the crushing servility of your leaders to haughty demands of England. Is this the "Preservation of National honor" you were promised? Look at turning old soldiers out of office, because they fought for their country, instead of Great Britain! Is this for you supported Gen. Harrison? What would he say, could he rise from his grave and see such work? Look at the Hundred Million of dollars attempted to be raised by taxing you in different ways, for the support of your "ECONOMICAL Administration." Is this the "low taxes" you were promised? Is this the "Change" you called for? Is this the "Entertainment to which you were invited?" Have one of the thousand pledges and promises of Reform made you before the election, been fulfilled? Point out one. After you have answered these questions, ask yourselves if you were not woefully deceived, gulled, humbugged, by a set of knaves and plunderers, who took you by the hand, and ate and drank and sung with you, only to betray, rob and fleece you. We ask you not to come back to the democratic fold; but we do ask you to pause, and examine well, if this party who have so imposed on you—if this British Webster party who would sacrifice you and your country, is the PARTY to which YOU rightfully belong! If it is, GO with it!

#### HARRISON PROMISES.

In looking over a paper called the Tuscarawas Advocate dated Oct. 24, we find the following "Promises" made to the people of this country. "Only rally to the support of Harrison, (says Patrick) and you shall have

#### "NATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY.

"GOOD TIMES."  
"HIGH WAGES & PLENTY OF WORK,"  
"A PROTECTIVE TARIFF,"  
"NO UNITED STATES DIRECT TAX,"  
"ECONOMY in the PUBLIC EXPENDITURES,"  
"A GOOD CURRENCY & PLENTY OF IT" AND  
"DEMOCRACY in ITS PURITY."

We suppose every one is aware that these promises have all been fulfilled! Yes, just look round and you can see National Prosperity. Good Times, high wages, plenty of work &c. If you want to see no taxes, and Economy in the Public Expenditures, just look at the hundred million of dollars to be expended from the good people, for the support of Government. If you want a "Good currency, and plenty of it," just look in your trousers pocket. And for "Democracy in its Purity," we refer you to Daniel Webster's letters to the British Minister, and his instructions to Crittenden, to get McClellan clear. O My country! how thou art fallen! Spirits of Jefferson, of Madison, and Mason, hover over us and look down upon the "Change." See the "Entertainment to which we are invited!"

#### THE EMPIRE STATE MOVING AGAINST A BANK.

The opponents of a National Bank lately held a meeting in N. Y. numbering several thousands. Resolutions were offered and speeches delivered, declaring a National Bank unconstitutional, and that if chartered it must be repealed. Such meetings will be held all over the country, and from them the Federalists may take warning. They may Charter; but the people will Un Charter. They may attempt to pass their odious measures but they will be repealed. We only have room for one or two resolutions and brief extracts, but they will give an idea of the feeling that exists on the subject:

Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to charter a National Bank, or any other money or trading corporation, under the name of a "fiscal agent," or any other name or disguise whatever.

Resolved, That a National Debt is a national curse, which, if submitted to as a source of revenue, will, ought never to be contracted in time of peace.

Resolved, That should Congress pass an act for the creation of any National Bank, we the People here assembled, pledge ourselves not to the other, to cease not in our exertions until its charter is repealed: Let then our rallying cry be Repeal! Repeal! Repeal! and we earnestly call upon the whole Democracy of our beloved country to come to the rescue, and preserve, sustain and defend the Constitution from the assaults of its violators.

The first speaker was a venerable looking old gentleman—he denounced the course of Henry Clay as selfish, and destructive to the welfare of all the industrious classes—said that his conduct was mean in the extreme—that he was acting thus from disappointed ambition—that he was not only legislating to put money in his own pocket, but with the everlasting endeavor to displace John Tyler at the end of three years, and seat himself in the Presidential chair. (This rally was received with great cheering.) He trusted in God, however, that John Tyler would remember that he was President of the whole People, and not merely of the miserable, broken down, disappointed faction, at whose head Henry Clay placed himself. (Cheering.) He hoped that John Tyler would listen to the respectful remonstrance of 200,000 of his fellow citizens in New York, and veto the Bank Bill, if it passed both Houses. (Uproarious cheering.) And, if he did, he, for one, Whig, though he believed him to be, he would vote for him for the next President of the United States. (Loud and continued cheering.) If John Tyler stood by the people, without respect to party, the people would stand by him. (Cheers on cheers and some dissenting.) And he would be elected President by the most tremendous majority ever given in this country. (Loud cheering.)

Major Davee was called for loudly, and came forward, though in feeble health. He said, the people generally, without respect to party, gave a vote for the State of New York, had determined, peaceably and lawfully to free themselves from the burden of Clay's bank bill, if it passed. The great word "repeal" would ring through the South, as he well knew; and through the North and West the cry of "repeal," would rise, till it overwhelmed the advocates of the bank bill. Mr. Clay might throw himself in the breach, but he would be overwhelmed, and as a political man he never could rise again afterwards. If his nefarious bill should pass both Houses, I believe there is moral courage enough left in John Tyler to veto it, although Mr. Clay stands ready to bully him out of his resolution, if possible. If Mr. Clay succeeds in compelling the President to sign it, I hope the people will virtually repeal it at once.—If its capital should be taken up, (and God only knows who will be got to take the stock) and the notes issued, let not one of you keep one of the notes in your pockets for three hours; but take it to the branches which are to be thrust on the States against our consent, and ask the bank officers to give you money for the bill. (Tremendous cheering, and cries of "we will, we will, by heavens we will.") They can't delegate, legally, those powers to corporations which Mr. Clay proposes to delegate. They might as soon delegate the power to command the army and navy to a corporation; and John Tyler has too much sense not to be aware of this fact. (Cheers.)

I heard the bank men—outside the crowd say this meeting would be a failure. (Laughter.) A failure! Why, this is a spontaneous meeting—called together by no party; by no names or signatures and here are nearly three thousand persons and they call this a failure. (Cheers and roars of laughter.) But we can fill this park, if we please. (Cheers.)

We will have a meeting here, when the old flag, was torn from the Hall, that shall astonish the stockholders. The People, who are the columns of the Commonwealth, will come up in a living stream of majesty, as the lion from the swelling of Jordan. The stockholders the speculators, the lobby members—they are the vermin of the Early politics. Cheers. I have connections numerous among the rich; they tell me not to talk thus, for fear those men might hate me. My fellow citizens, their love might do me harm; but their hatred would be a blessing on my gray head. Tremendous cheering. They know I love Andrew Jackson. I do so; I fought by his side at New Orleans. I love him for his conduct there. I love him because he vetoed the Bank bill. Loud cheering. And if John Tyler has the courage and I believe he has; to veto Clay's bill, the blessings of the nation of old and young, rich and poor, man woman, and child, will ring round his heart and home, his head and his hearthstone, till the last hour of his life. The enthusiastic cheering that followed this burst, was truly terrific and deafening for some minutes.

It was not the cry of "Repeal" will ring from one end of the Union to the other. The great people are ready to cast the warm North—the chivalrous South—the adventurous West—and the enterprising East—all are ready to repeal Clay's odious, nefarious Bank Bill if it passes. The good sword of the people will cut the Gordian Knot soundly and peaceably always peacefully! Not as our antagonists said before the election, "Horribly if we must!" Not as they would, my friends! And now, my friends, I leave you. And now I call on you, solemnly in this noble Park, here beneath the broad bright canopy of Heaven, in the face of you sun which, setting in his golden radiance seems to smile upon our meeting to give three cheers—three heart-felt cheers—that the Almighty God may hear and respond to that the all-wise Ruler over all may bless John Tyler, as he did the good old hero of New Orleans and give him moral firmness to veto the Bank Bill. (Tremendous cheering, which lasted some minutes.)

#### More of Tom Ewing's Butchering.

THE Globe contains a letter from Young Town, N. Y. giving an account of another removal of a veteran of the late war, named Ezekiel Jewett, keeper of the light house at Fort Niagara. The following extracts from the letter give a history of the old soldier who has been turned from a home by the unmerciful Savages at the head of the treasury. But in keeping with the Federalists. What more could be expected than to see men who fought for their country, turned out of office for their very reason?

Col. Jewett entered the army in 1812, as an Engin, and served faithfully until the termination of the war. He took an active and gallant part in the following battles: Chrysler's Fields, Chippewa, and the Bridge War. Need I depict the grief of their hard contended and dearly bought fields? Not to an American People. No. But he was in them. He fought, he helped to conquer. At the siege of Erie he, with hundreds of others, was taken with camp dysentery; but was yielded up to the destroying hand of disease, and General Gaines happened to see him lying on his back, and was so moved by the sight, that he ordered him to be carried to the hospital, and he was there, until he died. He was buried in the cemetery at Buffalo; and his remains were deposited in the Soldiers' Home at West Point. He was a brave and noble man, and his death was a great loss to the country. He was a true patriot, and his services to his country were many and noble. He was a true hero, and his death was a great loss to the country. He was a true patriot, and his services to his country were many and noble. He was a true hero, and his death was a great loss to the country.

by many influential and prominent gentlemen of the Whig party, among them the Hon. D. D. Barnard of New York, but all his efforts were in vain.

Now Mr. Editor: this is a plain unvarnished statement of facts, and I ask, would General Harrison have done so? Where now is the old and worn out officer to look for gratitude from his country, when he has spent the vigor of his youth in the defense of his country, and no longer able to earn for himself, by labor, a support, if he is to be made the victim of political persecution? O temporal O mortal!

#### AND YET MORE.

A letter to the Philadelphia Times, dated Erie, July 19, gives the details of another removal of a man who has served his country, merely on that account. The substance is as follows.

Among the first victims of this reform administration, was Capt. Daniel Dobbins, of the revenue cutter Erie. Capt Dobbins is one of our oldest inhabitants, and the town owes more to him than any other man. It was through his exertions in 1812 that the government was induced to make this a naval station; to build the fleet here and this gave at an impetus which it would not otherwise have received. But his services did not stop here; they embraced a much wider circle. By his promptitude and activity, he had acquired the confidence of Mr. Madison and his cabinet, and they entrusted him with the duty of superintending the construction of the vessels designed to act against the enemy's squadron, which was already upon the lake, and by the time Lieutenant, now Commodore Elliot arrived to take command of the station, he had several of them completed. Being better acquainted with lake navigation than the rest of our officers, he was employed upon the perilous duty of bringing ordnance, provisions, seamen, &c., from Buffalo, and he was often under the necessity of performing the voyage in an open boat, running the greatest risks from the vigilance of the British cruisers. The gallant Perry, who had in the meantime, assumed the command of the lake, was so much impressed by the services of Capt. Dobbins, that he could not but be much affected by them. Accordingly when the fleet was completed, Dobbins was dispatched in command of the "Ohio" to watch the motions of the enemy, to annoy him whenever he could get an opportunity; to protect the barges engaged in transporting provisions, &c. from Buffalo, to Presque Isle, and in general to perform other duties equally arduous and responsible. All this he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of his commanding officer, and that too, in face of a powerful and well appointed British squadron.

And this is the man at whom this reform administration aimed almost their first blow. But Capt. Dobbins is a Democrat has fought and bled for his country, and such conduct was all sufficient cause of removal.

And who has been put in his place? A man who it is believed never saw one hour of hard service; and whose only recommendations were that he was an active whig partisan, and had been dismissed by Gen. Jackson for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer.

#### IMPUDENCE AND HYPOCRISY.

The Webster Tory Advocate of last week, in attempting to screen some of its leading office holders from the charge of misconduct, says,

"I have been led to inquire who it is that gets the most money; who it is that has had the ruling of the county and the management of its public affairs?"

As the result of his inquiry he hunts up all the Deputies and assistants, on the Democratic side, and makes out a list of 21 democratic office holders. Then as a comparison, he gives a list of SIX whig office holders, but takes care to keep dark about the Whig Government officers, Deputies and Assistants. Without stopping to comment on the deception he attempts to practice upon his readers, we shall just give a list of the officers of both parties—and what their offices are worth, as near as we can come at it. And as the Advocate has gone back several years to make out his list, of Government officers, he cannot blame us for doing the same.

	office worth
1. D. M. Connel, Appraiser	\$142
2. J. M. Roberts, assistant Appraiser	
3. J. Helwig, do.	
4. L. Corvill, Assessor	347
5. R. Nolsinger, Assn. Assessor	
6. V. P. Conham, do.	
7. J. H. Commons Prox. Attorney	200
8. B. Seaton, Recorder	175
9. I. N. Roberts, Associate Judge	76
10. L. S. Lappin, do.	76
11. W. M. Blake, do.	76
12. J. Dearth, Commissioner	16
13. S. Miller, do.	16
14. B. M. Allerton Fud Commissioner	
15. S. Brinard, do.	
16. H. V. Benson Surveyor	200
17. B. M. Allerton, Com. in Chancery	
18. B. Ream, Senator	
19. J. Hockberry Rep.	
20. V. P. Busham Dep. Marshall	700
21. B. Allerton Visitor to West Point in '38	55
Total	\$2,500

[The Assistants of the Appraiser, and Assessor were paid out of their fees.]

#### WHIGS.

	office worth
1. J. W. English Clerk	about \$1,000
2. J. H. English Deputy	
3. E. James Sheriff	about 700
4. HON. J. H. FLETCHER, Deputy	
5. E. H. Loyd Deputy	
6. W. Welby, Deputy	
7. O. E. Parson, Deputy	
8. J. Overholt Treasurer	about 700
[Includes land penalties, costs, interest on money not accounted for, and 10 per cent premium on \$5,000 specie.]	
9. M. Overholt Deputy Treasurer	
10. Abner, Albert, Collector	
11. Wm. Mount, Collector	about 700
12. J. Everhard Auditor	
13. J. B. Morrow, Deputy Auditor	145
14. J. Patrick, County Printer	16
15. J. Wallace, Commissioner	
16. J. Minnich, Fund Commissioner	
17. J. C. Hance Commissioner of Insolvents	
18. A. Albert, County Jailor	
19. J. C. Hance Master Com. in Chancery	
20. Isaac Walton, Coroner	
21. J. B. Morrow, Assistant Marshall	100
22. J. Patrick, Indian Agent	1200
Total	\$4,561

There may be some trifling mistakes in the above lists, but they will not vary much. We should not have "gone down to low water mark," had it not been to fight fire with fire. So now it will be seen who has the majority, and who "have dipped their spoons into the public sup." Or in other words, who are getting fat off the people's money; off their hard earnings. We make no further comment; the thing will show for itself. But we advise the editor of the Advocate, ere he makes another attempt at deception, to count well his reckoning.

"See here," says one looking to another, holding up a dirty newspaper. "There's a fine name for Secretary Ewing." "What is it?" "A Ruthless Butcher." Get out!—Ruth Butcher was a fine old woman, sold cakes and beer on the Kanaway, and Tom Ewing cut her throat many a day, when he was a Salt Boiler.—Tue. Advocate.

We recommend the above as a specimen of the moral thoughts that occupy the mind of the Advocate editor. He's a fit subject for a public monitor.

Mr. Graham's Magazine for August, has been received. Besides a variety of interesting matter, it contains a splendid steel engraving, plate of fashions, and lace work. The engravings alone, of this number cost thirteen hundred dollars.

Mr. Robert's Semi-monthly, has also been received.

#### MARKETS.

Wheat in N. Philadelphia and Dover, 94 cts. in Cleveland; \$1 at the latest date.

N. York Post of July 31, says, "Flour comes in slowly, and prices are better maintained owing to the increased demand for home use. Genesee firm at 5.50, Ohio 5.31 and 5.50. Michigan 5.35, No sales of wheat. Rye scarce at 63 cts. Corn out of market. Oats plenty and dull.

Capt. WHITE.—We learn that this veteran of the revolution who was removed from office by Ewing, has been reinstated by Pres. Tyler. He also reinstates 12 clerks in the land office, whom Ewing removed. As Mr. Tyler said, it's not the Virginia principle, and he could not go it.

#### MISERY IN ENGLAND.

At a late Manchester Corn Law meeting, 600 people, including a sprinkling of ladies, were present; H. Smith Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "I had lately the honor of being one of a deputation to wait upon her Majesty's Ministers, and was thought it desirable to furnish information. The facts were as follows:—that in the township of Manchester, in 1836, there were 32 empty warehouses; there are now 340. In 1836 there were in Manchester 300 or 400 empty houses; there are now about 2800. In Stockport, there are 2800 empty houses; in Oldham, 1900; in Bolton, 1200; in Bury, 1200; and in Salford, 1400."

"The Rev. Daniel Hearn said:—  
"He went lately to administer the consolations of religion to a poor dying woman. On arriving at her bed side she seemed to be asleep. He asked her if she was 'Johnny,' and she, and immediately a sick in the corner of the room began to move, and then another began to move, and out of these tumbled the poor woman's son, their only child being the inside of the sink filled with shavings. [Hear, hear.] He had about 20,000 of his dock living within half a mile of his channel. Scarcely a single Catholic, unless in cases of sudden death, breathed his last without sending for the priest, and of these (and he spoke from personal observation) at least nine-hundredths died of starvation. [Hear, hear.] Talk of ravaging a country! better by far was he who died by the sword than he that was stricken by famine. [Hear, hear.] Men in want of temporal comforts were but ill fitted to receive the consolations of religion—for he had found how difficult it was, when the poor man was dying, with his starving children around him, to stop the word of blasphemy issuing from his lips, in his parting breath."

#### FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

JOSEPH W. NEWBURG, would respectfully inform his old friends and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, one door East of J. I. Smith's Store, where he may at all times be found to attend to all work entrusted him. He flatters himself it will do him credit, neat and fashionable as it can be done in the country. He intends at all times to keep in his employ good competent workmen, and his means to receive the Fashions is simply provided for.

To accommodate his friends in the country, he will take most of all kinds of country produce.

Dover June 17, 1841.

#### BOOT & SHOE STORE.

Situated in the building formerly occupied as a Grocery by Mr. Stumph, & opposite the Ohio Exchange.

New Philadelphia, Ohio.

#### CONRAD GENTSCH.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of New Philadelphia, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, and as he keeps none other than his own manufacture, he can confidently recommend his work to all who may favor him with their custom.

Particular attention will be given to the manufacture of Gentlemen's

#### FINE BOOTS.

as his work will be done by one of the best Bootmen in the country. Also Ladies' Work by Measure.

A general assortment of LEATHER AND SHOES (of his own make) constantly on hand.

The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

#### ALSO

Groceries, such as Wine, Beer and cider, Liquor by the quart and gallon.

New Philadelphia, Aug. 16, 1839.

#### NEW Tailoring Establishment.

SAMUEL H. ADAMS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Dover and the adjoining counties, that he has commenced the Tailoring business in the Town of Canal Dover, merchants row. Factory Street, two doors west of Monday & McClain's New Store, in the room formerly occupied by Mrs. M. C. Gioninger as a confectionary, where Clothing will be made in the most fashionable & fitting manner; from his experience in the above business, he feels assured that he will be able to render general satisfaction to all, who are pleased, to give him a call.

Dover April 10th 1840.

#### B. M. A. THERTON, Attorney at Law.

And Master Commissioner in Chancery, OFFICE CENTRE ROOM IN THE BRICK BUILDING NORTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

#### CUMMINS & CRAIG, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

and Solicitors in Chancery, OFFICE IN THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

JOHN D. CUMMINS, JAMES CRAIG, Jr.

#### FERTIG & TORREY.

DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. Storage Forwarding & Commission Business, WEST SIDE OF THE CANAL, 2ND BUILDING BELOW THE CANAL BRIDGE.

#### BOOTS & SHOES

OF all descriptions kept constantly on hand and sold on the most satisfactory terms.

Canal Dover, June 19 FERTIG & TORREY.

#### ROCK AND RIFLE POWDER just received and for sale by FERTIG & TORREY.

#### CABINET MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBER thankful for past favors respectfully solicits a continuance of the public patronage. He is prepared to make to order all kinds of CABINET WARE, that is in common use in this country, which he warrants to be made in the best manner and of good materials, and on the most reasonable terms.

A lot of Cabinet furniture always on hand. He is also prepared with the necessary materials for making and conveying COFFINS safely to any part of the county where he may be called to attend on the shortest notice.

WM. ECKERTS.

Canal Dover, June 19, 1841.

#### DR. H. W. WARE.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of New Philadelphia, that he has just received some FRESH VACCINE MATTER, and is prepared to vaccinate those who may favor him with a call.

July 1, 1841.

#### BACON FOR SALE low for cash or produce, and CAN NERE OIL, by the barrel.

Canal Dover, June 19.

FERTIG & TORREY.

#### WHITE FISH, and Pickled by the barrel for sale.